FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JANUARY 1984

Tunisia

A National Defense Ministry statement broadcast by Tunis radio declared that a memorandum has been delivered to Libya concerning sabotage perpetrated by four persons operating from Libyan territory against a pipeline carrying oil from Algeria to the port of As-Sukhayrah. The saboteurs blew up the pipeline about 2 km inside Tunisia and then returned to Libyan territory leaving a blaze which Tunisian authorities discovered on the night of 7-8 January and extinguished the following afternoon, the statement said. The Algerian Ministry of Energy and Petrochemical Industries subsequently confirmed that Algeria has suspended pumping oil through the pipeline because of the damage, according to Algiers radio.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi told KUNA that he does not rule out "the presence of foreign hands" in the recent disturbances in Tunisia. As for differences within the government, he admitted that those in authority are not all "united in a similar spirit and outlook," but dismissed "cheap rumors" that some members of the regime incited disturbances in order to secure the fall of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Earlier, in interviews with *LE MONDE* and *LE FIGARO*, Mzali said small commando groups manipulated and coordinated the recent disturbances. In response to a question, Mzali "did not deny" that some of those arrested in the south admitted they had been trained in Libyan camps.

Lebanon

Political Developments — The Riyadh meeting of Foreign Minister Elie Salim, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ended on 9 January without an agreement on implementation of the Lebanese security plan, according to Beirut radio. The report said that the "main obstacle" was Khaddam's insistence on the cancellation of the 17 May Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Meanwhile, Salim reacted to reports of his pessimism on the talks' chances of success with "surprise" and denied he had made any statements or met with any reporters, according to the radio, which later broadcast his characterization of the talks as "very useful." The radio also cited Khaddam's comment that the talks were "positive."

In a statement reported by SPA, Al-Faysal said the ministers had agreed to hold another round of talks during their forthcoming meetings in preparation for the fourth Islamic summit, which is scheduled to be held in Morocco. A Saudi official source said the three ministers set 15 January as the date they would resume talks, Beirut radio noted.

Israeli Position — In a speech to a youth movement meeting in Bat Yam reported by ITIM, Defense Minister Moshe Arens stated that, after its forces depart from the Ash-Shuf, Israel wants to continue its withdrawal, naming only the condition that "the proper security arrangements and the security of the Galilee are guaranteed." Arens added that Israel will evacuate southern Lebanon when "friendly local elements who will stand up to the commitments undertaken by the Lebanese Government" assume the IDF's current "controlling and policing" duties in the area. AFP reported Arens' remark that there are "good reasons to believe" Israel will be able to pull its troops back "closer to Israel."

Similarly, *THE JERUSALEM POST* explained that the "trend of Israeli thinking for some months" has been to consider withdrawing "without a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal" if effective security arrangements could be guaranteed. The paper cited an unnamed defense source who asserted that if a way to secure "Galilee" without the Syrians leaving all of Lebanon could be worked out, Israel would "go for it."

Security Situation — A French paratrooper was killed and two were wounded when their post in Beirut received RPG and machine gun fire, Beirut radio and AFP announced. The radio also reported an explosion in front of a clinic in the city and tank and artillery fire in the mountain regions. In the south, two IDF vehicles were fired on at the southern approach to Sidon, according to Jerusalem radio.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Tunis on 9 January after a brief visit to Algeria and talks with President Chadli Bendjedid, Tunis radio reported. A Palestinian source cited by Riyadh radio said 'Arafat would attend the scheduled Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting in Tunis.

Reporting on 'Arafat's meeting with Bendjedid, Algiers radio stressed Algeria's support for Palestinian unity and independent yphenationphenationdecisionmaking, but said the meeting was within the context of a "frank dialogue" to dispel "questions" raised by 'Arafat's recent visit to Cairo. Palestinian sources cited by INA linked 'Arafat's talks with Bendjedid with the forthcoming PNC meeting in Algiers.

The PLO Executive Committee has decided in principle to hold the PNC session in Algiers early in February, though this decision will be subject to approval by the PLO Central Council, the Amman paper *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* reported. During recent talks between Fatah officials and the delegation from Damascus headed by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, the DFLP representative on the PLO Executive Committee, it was agreed to convene an expanded PLO Central Council meeting in the presence of the leaders of the PLO factions, the paper added.

Meanwhile, PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and PLO Executive Committee Member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar denied Syrian reports that they signed the recent statement by 'Arafat's Palestinian opponents which denounced the PLO Executive Committee meetings in Tunis as illegal, Amman television reported.

Commenting on the PLO's plans against Israel, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated in an interview with *AL-MAJALLAH* that the PLO should give top priority to providing "more scope for confrontation with the enemy" and to reorganizing its organization and methods of underground activity. The PLO should rely on "secret activity" and on "unknown but enthusiastic young people capable of carrying out covert action easily and effectively," he asserted.

Jordan

Prime Minister Mudar Badran will tender his government's resignation to King Husayn on 10 January, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* announced, which confirms that the House of Representatives will hold its ordinary session beginning 12 January. Badran had announced the latter in a statement to journalists reported by Amman radio after the extraordinary Parliament session on 9 January. The paper added that "informed sources" expect the king to charge Interior Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat with forming a new government.

Gulf Affairs

The GCC foreign ministers held an extraordinary session in Riyadh on 9 January, discussing security in the region and the "sabotage conspiracy" to which Kuwait was subjected, SPA announced. The participants expressed "total backing" for Kuwait and placed "all their resources at its disposal," the agency added.

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Keshtmand Explains Preparations for Elections
PM091648 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 6 Jan 84 p 7

[Interview with Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand by Giulietto Chiesa in Kabul; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Prime Minister, could you give us a description of the country's economic situation?

Answer: This year we are seeing good results. The country's national income has increased from last year by 4.5 percent and our agricultural output is unprecedented— over 3 million metric tons of wheat. We are succeeding in returning to 1978 levels and should achieve this result by the end of next year. For the present, we are still 2.6 percent below the pre-revolution GNP.

Question: Apart from agricultural reform, on what is the government's attention centered in the present phase?

Answer: Preparations for the elections. We are drawing up a law on local government that will be the result of broad consultations with leading and representative figures. It will come into effect next year. Afghan people's councils will be created at the village and province levels. They will elect their own internal executive bodies that will manage public affairs. However, we do not want to invent anything radically new. We will take account of the country's traditions, which are very strong, also in regard to electoral procedures. The "jirga" is our reference point. The most delicate problem is that the "jirgas" have always had an episodic nature, and they must be made to take on permanent administrative functions.

Question: What kind of institutional organization do you forsee at the central government level?

Answer: We will broach this in a second stage. We foresee the formation of a "national council," (though the name is still provisional) which will be the general body of government and will embody many functions currently the prerogative of the Revolutionary Council and other bodies, including the Council of Ministers. Among other things, it will be made responsible for the task of electing the head of state. In any case, it will be something very different from Western parliaments.

Question: Will different parties be admitted to it?

Answer: The leading party is the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The National Fatherland Front represents all social forces, and very prestigious figures belong to it.

Question: But are there any contacts with other political forces?

Answer: Those who fought against us include some who eventually realized the truth. The number of those supporting the government's action is increasing. We have defeated others. Those who stop fighting us are not persecuted because of their past. Contacts continue with interlocutors of this kind. However, there are traitors and enemies of the homeland with whom we do not intend to talk because they are bound to imperialism's subversion centers and we regard them as criminals.

Question: Could you tell us the present size of the Afghan regular army?

Answer: It is a growing force and is already considerable. We now have a defense network that covers the entire country. I can say that Afghanistan has never had such a numerous and strong Army.

Question: Could we hazard a figure? In the West it is said that the personnel total is 100,000. Is this accurate?

Answer: Approximately.

Question: Your government's situation is still one of serious international isolation, as shown by the latest UN vote. How do you assess the problem?

Answer: I do not consider it very important. Many governments that voted for the condemnation resolution do not represent their peoples' will at all.

Question: But a similar vote was also cast by many nonaligned governments, the Nonaligned Movement being one to which Afghanistan boasts of belonging.

Answer: All kinds of pressures were exerted on them.

Question: And yet, in connection with the U.S. invasion of Grenada, the majority of those same countries condemned the United States...?

Answer: The intervention in Grenada was an act of banditry. There is absolutely no comparison with Afghanistan.

Leaders Congratulate Kampuchean Counterparts
LD080725 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Kabul, January 7, BAKHTAR — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of PDPA and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, have sent a congratulatory message to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, and Chan Si, president of the state council of the People Republic of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the great historical victory of heroic Kampuchean people over the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime. While conveying best fraternal greetings and congratulations the Afghan leaders have noted in the message that five years ago, the patriotic people of Kampuchea, with the fraternal internationalist help of the people's army of heroic Vietnam, were able to throw away the yoke of brutality and atrocities of Pol Pot regime and receive real freedom, paving the road for national resurrection in ancient land of Kampuchea.

The message notes with great pleasure that last five years were the period of all round enforcement of the people power under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, and that now the revolutionary government of the People's

Republic of Kampuchea has provided peace and security to all inhabitants of the country.

Karmal and Keshtmand said that the spectacular changes which have taken place for the benefit of working masses of Kampuchea are one on the important factors of the consolidation and growth of the prestige of the revolutionary movement in this region.

It is added in the message that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan believes that the friendly fraternal and internationalist relations existing between the parties and the peoples of DRA and Kampuchea would be further expanded and strengthened.

The people of Kampuchea are not alone in their struggle and have the support and assistance of the great USSR, heroic Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries.

PRC 'Hegemonist' Policy Criticized
LD080717 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Kabul, January 7, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BIA writes: The hegemonist and militarist policy of Maoism commands that any country which does not pursue its policy line would be given a lesson by China. One example of these lessons was the Chinese aggression on the Socialist Vietnam in which thousands of innocent Vietnamese were murdered and tens of villages and towns were destroyed.

When the hegemonist China could take the risk of attacking on a country which does not compromise with Chinese policy, it uses the other means for the implementation of its hegemonist policy. One of such means is the support given by China to the Afghan counterrevolution. It is well known how many Chinese trainers are engaged in training the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in terrorist operations in the camps based in China and Pakistan. As also, China provides the counterrevolution with Chinese arms and ammunition for the murder of the Afghan people.

Afghanistan is not the only country which has become the victim of the provocative and terrorist acts of hegemonist China. For example, Burma, India and Kampuchea had also been the victims. China arms and trains the terrorists to support the Pol Pot clique against the interests of Kampucheans.

It must be understood that the revolutioanry Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Vietnam have chosen their path for ever. Terrorism and Maoism cannot have a place in the world and our people hav chosen the dustbin of history for the so-called lesson and Chinese type bandit trainers.

Armed Bands Surrender, Join Security Units
LD091916 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Three armed bands belonging to the criminal Gulbuddin group numbering 200 persons, by utilizing the DRA Revolutionary Council's general amnesty decree, today joined our people and revolutionary state in (Hesarak) village, Qarah Bagh District, Kabul Province.

The toiling people of that locality took part in a meeting held this afternoon in the village. The deputy secretary of the provincial party committee of Kabul Province spoke on the good intentions and goals of our revolutionary party and government. (Sayd Karim), (Sayd Ashraf), and ('Abdol Mardan), leaders of these bands, each spoke of their experiences regarding the inhumane actions of the counterrevolutionary bands. While expressing indignation and dislike at the plunders and crimes of the counterrevolutionaries, they pledged their resolute solidarity with our people and state.

According to a BAKHTAR reporter, before holding the meeting, the members of these groups marched to the village with their weapons and chanted: Long live the PDPA; Long live revolutionary Afghanistan; and Long live Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. The reporter adds that the members of the groups laid down their arms, which until yesterday they used against our people and revolution, and they took them up again for struggle and fight against the enemies of the revolution and homeland.

A Defense Ministry spokesman told the BAKHTAR reporter that these groups, with their weapons, were then organized in three security units in the village and expressed their readiness to safeguard the security of their village and promised to continue fighting the counterrevolutionaries to the end of their lives.

Karachi: Mujahidin Wipe Out Post in Mazar-e Sharif
BK091025 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin wiped out a military post in Mazar-e Sharif area in an attack on the 19th of last month. A Soviet helicopter was reportedly shot down, and a tank was damaged by the mujahidin. A number of Karmal troops joined the mujahidin with their arms.

The mujahidin also launched an attack on a military convoy in (Chengdui) area of (Bangi) subdivision and damaged several military vehicles. They also attacked a military convoy moving from Qonduz toward Takhar and damaged two tanks. A number of Karmal troops were killed in these attacks.

Indian Firing Incident Report Termed 'Misleading'

BK091558 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman today described as totally wrong and misleading the allegation said to have been made by the Indian defense minister that Pakistani Armed Forces recently fired on Indian forces. While commenting on the reported incident in the Kotri sector on 7 January, the spokesman explained that Indian forces had fired machine guns throughout the day, but that there was no response from the Pakistani side. The spokesman said the fact is that this incident took place in the presence of one of the UN military observers who were on a routine visit to this sector. The spokesman said the Indian forces have committed violations of this nature 11 times in this sector since the beginning of 1984.

Zia Chairs 9 January Federal Cabinet Meeting

BK100338 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Federal Cabinet, which met in Rawalpindi today under the chairmanship of the president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, approved enactment of a law providing more deterrent penalties for offenses of misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, and forgery committed in respect of bank. The ordinance provides for the setting up of special courts for speedy trial and modification of penalties for such offenses in the Pakistan penal code. It also prohibits the accused person from leaving Pakistan during the pendency of his trial. It requires that the sentence of imprisonment should not be less than a specified minimum and the amount of fine imposed may be at least twice the sum of money involved in the crime.

The ordinance also provides that once it is proved that an accused person or any relative, or other person on his behalf is in position of pecuniary interest or property disproportionate to his known sources of income, the special court could presume that the said property has been illegally acquired. In order to ensure that such property was not transferred to avoid its recovery, the ordinance prohibits its transfer without the permission of the special court.

It is also provided in the ordinance that special court shall not adjourn any trial unless it was necessary in the interest of justice. The special court has also been empowered to try an accused person in absentia if the circumstances so required.

The Cabinet reviewed the position of wheat production in the country and found it satisfactory. The Cabinet, however, directed that efforts should be made to increase production of wheat by at least 1 maund per acre from the next crop. The Cabinet was informed that wheat production in 1982-83 had been estimated at 12.386 million tons from 7.27 million hectares, giving a yield of 1,697 kg per hectare. The target in 1983-84 has been put at 13.2 million tons, about 5 percent higher than the actual production of 1982-83. This will enable the country to increase its export from 500,000 tons during the current year to at least 750,000 tons next year.

The Cabinet approved the draft Industrial Relations Amendment Ordinance 1983, excluding the watch and ward and firefighting staff of oil refineries and gas installations from the purview of the Industrial Relations Ordinance 1969. It approved a protocol for cooperation between Pakistan and Sudan in the field of agriculture.

It also gave its consent to the holding of negotiations with the Indian authorities for an agreement for technical and scientific cooperation between the agricultural research councils of the two countries. The signing of a news exchange agreement between the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN and LANKA PUWATH news agency of Sri Lanka was also approved.

Special Team Trained To Combat Terrorism

GF091536 Karachi DAWN in English 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 3 — A 60-man team has been given special training at Sihala Police College to combat terrorism. More policemen will be trained if this experiment proves effective.

Superintendent police [SP], Islamabad, Shaukat Javaid, this evening briefed nesmen on the details of the special techniques that would be used by the trained force to deal with terrorism.

All foreign missions and important government offices, the SP said, will be guarded by these trained policemen.

Islamabad police, the SP said, which was created in 1981 has recently been reorganised which has resulted in considerable reduction in various crimes in capital.

Imported equipment is being used by the policemen whose number has also been raised to deal with the crime situation rather effectively.

Specially trained traffic police force will give on-the-spot first aid to the injured in road mishap, he said.

Number of crimes reported in Islamabad during the year 1983 was many times less than the those occurred in 1981, the SP said.

The SP hoped that more steps to be taken soon would further reduce the number of various kind of crimes in capital remarkably.

Political Party Foresees 'Grave Crisis'

GF060848 Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jan 84 p 10

[Text] Lahore, Jan 1: The Central Shoora [Council] of the outlawed Jamaat-i-Islami has expressed dissatisfaction over the political and economic situation prevailing in the country and warned that the lethargy and reluctance with which the government was tackling the problems would culminate in a "grave crisis."

In a resolution adopted by the Jamaat Shoora on Dec 30, the Jamaat demanded the release of all political prisoners, immediate lifting of curbs on political activities, announcement of an

election schedule, and the holding of polls under separate electorate arrangement and proportional representation system, in which candidature would be determined strictly in accordance with Islamic principles.

The resolution said that the entire nation was unanimous on the question of restitution of a representative civil government and the lifting of martial law, adding that the situation could still be remedied by adopting these political measures forthwith.

The resolution said that the experience of the last six-and-half years had proved that the government had failed to give a clean administration, let alone an Islamic system of life.

The Jamaat, while showing concern over the law and order situation, said that lawlessness and disorder was on the increase, and law-enforcing agencies had been rendered helpless in the wake of rampant burglaries, abductions and sabotage activities. Escalating corruption and bribery had made justice for poor people very hard, the rights of the working class were being denied, and soaring prices had made the life for poor people miserable.

The resolution also criticised the imbalance in the payments and debt-oriented economic policies, adding that the nation was now cringing under the huge foreign debt of over Rs 120 billion.

While observing that the government was bent upon curbing all political elements alike, the resolution said that rulers continued to insist upon prolonging their tenure by denying people their rights.

MRD Calls for Protest Week Beginning 11 January

BK100329 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] In Pakistan, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy has called for observing a protest week from tomorrow against high prices. The acting secretary general of the movement, Mr Malik Mohammad Qasim, told a news conference in Lahore that they will hold rallies, discussions, and organize seminars during the week. He blamed the government's economic policies and excessive administrative costs for the high prices which, he said, are becoming unbearable to the people.

AFP Reports Benazir Bhutto Leaves for Paris

BK100805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Karachi, Jan 10 (AFP) — Benazir Bhutto, daughter of executed former premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, flew to Paris for medical treatment last night after being held under house arrest for four years.

Miss Bhutto, 30, was taken under police escort to the airport and boarded a Pakistan Airlines flight to Paris via Frankfurt with her younger sister Sanam, a reliable source reported.

Pakistani authorities declined to confirm the departure today.

Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, Miss Bhutto is rated the most popular leader of the opposition to President Mohammed Ziaul Haq's military regime.

Her doctor has said she is suffering from a serious ear infection.

In a message "to the people of Pakistan," Miss Bhutto said she decided to leave on purely medical grounds.

Her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto has been in Paris since late 1982 when she was released from detention to seek treatment for lung cancer.

JASARAT Views Student Elections in Punjab

GF080950 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 27 Dec 83 P 3

[Editorial: "Election Results in Educational Institutions"]

[Excerpts] After the overall success of the Islamic Jami'at Tulba [Islamic student body], the group has won overwhelmingly in the Karachi University elections. The success of this student body reflects the faith our students have in Islam and shows that our future is safe in the hands of these young men.

The success of the Islamic Jami'at Tulba is very important because it had failed to achieve a majority in several Karachi institutions during last year's elections. This lack of success was interpreted by the leftist elements as the beginning of a decline of the Islamic Jami'at Tulba. Now the leftists may draw their own interferences from this latest success.

A deeper analysis of the situation reveals that this success was not unexpected because the elements opposing the Jami'at had failed to achieve a united front. However, this weakness cannot be interpreted as a chance success for the Islamic Jami'at Tulba. Whether there was unity among the leftist elements could not have affected the strength of this body. The Jami'at received 1,000 votes more than all the votes received by the leftists put together. One party boycotted the elections but it made little dent in the student elections. The percentage total of votes polled was normal for student elections. This means that despite the boycott by the said party, its members did not care much for the boycott. This fact also shows just how popular is the party boycotting the elections. The elections also showed how complete was the defeat suffered by the leftists even when they had banded together against the Jami'at.

During the elections, the university chancellor had seen to it that the security personnel were present to prevent the use of any unfair means in the elections. The result was that the elections were peaceful and no group threatened the other with guns and arms as had happened in previous elections.

If a peaceful atmosphere for student elections is ensured, we can safely say that it can have far-reaching effects on the situation at Karachi University. Will the authorities notice this aspect?

Finance Minister on Cooperation With Iran, Turkey

BK090237 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Pakistan is to extend maximum cooperation in the revival of the Regional Cooperation for Development [RCD]. This was stated by the federal finance minister, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, while talking to the Iranian charge d'affaires, Mr Ibrahim Rahimpur, who called on him in Islamabad today. The finance minister appreciated that Iran has also expressed interest in the revival of the RCD which stands for mutual cooperation between Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey. The minister welcomed the holding of an Iranian trade exhibition in Karachi from Sunday next. He hoped that it would provide an opportunity to Pakistani buyers to know more about Iranian products, paving the way for further expansion of trade and commerce between the two countries.

The Iranian charge d'affaires expressed satisfaction over the increasing mutual cooperation between Pakistan and Iran in various fields and hoped that it will further grow to mutual benefits.

The Turkish prime minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, has confirmed that there is a proposal from Iran for reviving the Regional Cooperation for Development. He has described the proposal as feasible to increase cooperation among Turkey, Pakistan, and Iran at a news conference in Ankara.

DAWN Reviews Iranian Cooperation Initiative

GF060833 Karachi DAWN in English 30 Dec 83 p 14

[By M.B. Naqvi]

[Text] Iran's initiative for reactivating the RCD [Regional Cooperation for Development] might seem unexpected to some who are preoccupied with its pan-Islamic unity theme and anti-American rhetoric. But there is nothing to amaze in it. After all, Iran, as a nation-state, continues to exist and its geopolitical perceptions can scarcely change.

Some perspective on it was available from one's discussions in Tehran with a few officials and more semi-officials. One could see the varying of emphasis from newspapers and infer differing opinions from speeches of the ulema in high places and officials of eminence. It was possible to see two broad trends running mostly in parallel but often diverging. A note of caution is necessary. They are not necessarily conflicting schools of thought; tendencies orginating from focusing on different facets of larger and complex political reality naturally create distinctive perceptions over separate sets of important questions.

Diplomats and foreign correspondents glibly talk of power struggles corresponding to various lines of thought. One has nothing much to say on this; that is not one's subject matter. Two general observations can, however, be made in passing: there can be no policy where some competition for influence, office and power does not take place and, secondly, the IRP regime in Tehran, by now, has more or less consolidated its hold on most though not all, sources, centers and instruments of influence and power.

However, one's interest here is in the two tendencies of keeping Iran's (own) long-term geopolitical interest in sharper focus; and of staying preoccupied with exporting the Islamic Revolution or reuniting the ummah (the formulations commonly being used by men of importance in Iranian life). That the former is to be found among those in important offices of state should occasion no surprise, while the latter is emphasised mainly by those concerned with general political matters, mainly in maintaining the momentum of the revolution by propaganda. In other words, the government, as such, when it came to grips with a specific problem of foreign relations, could not but tend to move in a way that is based on mainly unvaried perceptions of Iran's situation and long-term political, economic and strategic interests.

Thus, the Iranian efforts, during the last over one year, to intensify export-import links with Turkey and Pakistan stand explained. The RCD revival move came late this autumn, long after the Tehran officials had shown by their actions that they would much prefer to expand their links with Iran's old, pre-revolutionary, favourities. The two are casually linked.

If the current Iranian year (March 1983-March '84) is unlikely to see the Iran-Pakistan trade go much beyond $400 million — this is not due to any unwillingness on Iranians' part to buy or sell more to the Pakistanis. It results from the latter's physical inability to increase both their exports to, and imports from, the former; the sheer insufficiency of infranstructure for this trade inhibits Pakistan from taking up the Iranian officials on their word when they say "meet all our requirements if you can."

There is much greater demand for each other's goods and services between Iran and Pakistan than there is the trade between them, and the same goes for Iran-Turkey trade ties. The point about the lack of physical facilities in Pakistan-Iran trade is underlined by a marked expansion in the Iran-Turkey trade during the last two years. An Iranian official pointedly drew my attention to this drawback. Since this potential of trade growth is likely to remain attractive both in the short and long-term, he thought it strange why the Pakistanis assign this matter such a low priority.

Pakistan-Iran trade can, in theory, be conducted by four means of transportation: rail, road, sea and air. In each case, there are physical limits, mostly removable. Pakistan Railways' (PR) trans-Indus tracks are in a sad state, partly due to lower intensity of traffic, often terrain as in the case of parts of Baluchistan plateau and the general neglect of railways as a means of mass transportation. Downgrading the priority of so basic and useful a facility as railways is a negative feather in the cap of our planners. Insofar as the PR's Quetta-Zahedan section is concerned, it has been allowed to decay and deteriorate; it is a shambles.

Road transport has certainly expanded in Pakistan. But can it replace the railways? It is planned to complement or compete with the railways? Anyhow, the road from Quetta to Koh-i Taftan supposedly runs in tandem with the railway track. It is hardly anything more than a dirt track, except for a small patch or two. Its condition is a disgrace. It is true its Iranian complement — from Mir Jawa to Zahedan — too is no marvel of

road engineering. But Iran is likely to improve it soon, while the main road network in that country conforms to international standards; it is as good as Italian roads, for instance.

Air transportation may have some place for passenger carrying or for the carriage of high-value-small-volume goods. It is totally irrelevant to bulk trade. In theory, sea transport is certainly the cheapest and dependable way out and one is told some progress is being made in this sphere. But those who know the conditions in southern Iran and the orientation of Iranian development and of the economy would appreciate the fact that, despite more sea-borne trade, the need for an international-standard highway between Quetta and Zahedan would remain pressing.

The Iranian interest in overland trade is old and well-considered. Right now they are engaged in developing their Baluchistan as much as the war permits and would very much like to see a matching effort in adjoining Pakistani areas with which they have innumerable ties of tribal intercourse. To be sure, this is a thing the Iranians do not talk about. But anyone can infer this from their actions. Some Pakistani officials, obsessed with the uncertainties of the immediate future, wish to wait. In one's view, it is short-sighted. Whatever happens, geography cannot change and the mutual (demographic) ties of the region are going to survive all possible changes.

Although I was unable to make anyone comment on the future shape of relations in the region, except in too general — pan-Islamist and "Neither East nor West" — terms, it seems to me to be inevitable that the resuscitation of the RCD will before long be followed by the rebirth of the idea of a South Asian-Indian Ocean community. At any rate, Iran is sure eventually to insist on being accepted again as a component part of southern Asia while a post-political-settlement Afghanistan, too, might claim that status.

That looks more than a mouthful. But those whose business it is to think over long-term issues ought to start rethinking on their old dossiers on the subject. Recent changes make it imperative that a fresh approach is brought to bear on the subject that might become insistent before very long. Cooperation among the nine, and not seven, nations of southern Asia — all working in the direction of greater integration, albeit at a somewhat slow pace, — would surely create a wholly new ambience. It is certainly futuristic but only superficially. If the Pakistanis are wise, they would anyhow start creating their part of the infrastructure by taking in hand the modernising of both the railways and road systems as a preparatory move.

Yaqub Khan Leaves for Morocco Meeting 9 January

BK090733 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq will present before the Islamic summit conference beginning in Morocco on 16 January a long-term plan for development of science and technology in the Islamic world. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told newsmen at the Islamabad airport prior to his departure for Morocco this morning that the plan for mobilizing resources for the development of science and technology will prove very effective, thereby marking the beginning of practical steps for the purpose. He said the plan will benefit not only Pakistan but the entire Islamic community as the development of science and technology constitutes a basic factor in the future socio-economic well-being of the community.

On Afghanistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan expressed the hope that the passage of the resolution on Afghanistan will face no impediment at the conference and will be adopted with the same spirit demonstrated at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Dhaka.

SRI LANKA

Reportage on All-Party Conference on Ethnic Problem

Jayewardene Meetings

BK081306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the way has been cleared for participation by the Tamil United Liberation Front in the 9-day roundtable conference to solve the ethnic problem. The president, Mr Jayewardene, among other things, has now agreed to drop the condition of controversial referendum to endorse the union of district development councils into regional councils in northern and eastern Tamil provinces.

In Colombo, President Jayewardene and the prime minister's special envoy, Mr. G. Parthasarathy, have had three rounds of discussions. He also had separate meetings with the leaders of various shades of public opinion. Mr Parthsarathy's efforts to help solve the issues have been commended by the media in Sri Lanka.

10 January Opening

BK101150 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The all-party conference to solve the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka began this morning at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall with President Jayewardene in the chair. All eight parties, which accepted the invitation to participate at the talks, are attending the conference. Three additional delegations were also invited to attend the conference. They are the Buddhist Sangha delegation, the Singhala delegation, and the Muslim delegation.

The parties attending the conference are the United National Party [UNP], the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF], Communist Party of Sri Lanka, Lana Sama Samaja Party [LSSP], the Ceylon Workers Congress, the Democratic Workers Congress, the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, and the Federal Party.

The Buddhist Sangha delegation is led by the Mahanayake Thera of the Asgiriya Chapter Palipane Chandananda Thera and the Sinhala delegation by (Albert Edrisinghe).

The delegations of the eight political parties were led by: the UNP by Prime Minister R. Premadasa; the TULF, A. Amirthalingam; Communist Party, Pieter Keuneman; LSSP, Dr Colvin R. de Silva; Ceylon Workers Congress, Mr S. Thondaman; Democratic Workers Congress, A. Aziz; the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, Kumar Ponnambalam; and the Federal Party, Mr (Tulsidasam).

Morning Session

BK101321 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The all-party conference at its meeting held this morning decided unanimously that the Sri Lanka Freedom Party [SLFP] and the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna [MEP] should be requested to participate in the conference in the national interest. These two parties decided yesterday not to attend the conference.

At the morning session, it was decided to adjourn the talks until 1630 tomorrow to enable the SLFP and the MEP to attend the conference. This request has been conveyed to the two parties.

The conference also decided to set up a committee to issue a communique and brief the media daily on the proceedings. The members of the committee elected by the conference are Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, Mr Pieter Keuneman, Mr M. Sivasithamparam, and Mr de Silva.

The secretary of the all-party conference, (E.S. Dayesabesinghe), has also written to the leader of the opposition Aruna Bandaranaike that he had been directed by the president to write to Mr Bandaranaike to invite him in his capacity as leader of the opposition to participate in the conference.

Jayewardene Replies to SLFP Leader's Letter

BK080255 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] President Jayewardene in a letter to the secretary general of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party [SLFP], Ratnasri Wickramanayake, has stated that he did not say anywhere that an all-party conference must be held to please Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India. What he said was that he was sure she will be pleased if such a conference was held.

The president has further said in his letter, which was sent as a reply to a letter sent to him by the general secretary of the SLFP on 6 January, that the idea of an all-party conference was contained in the United National Party 1977 manifesto and that it was the fourth occasion on which he was trying to hold such a meeting of all parties: firstly, the sittings of the parliamentary select committee on the new constitution; secondly, the all-party conference before the July riot, which had to be abandoned. Your party boycotted the first two. This is the fourth [as heard] such attempt.

The president further states in his letter: Your reference to the statement which you alleged to have been made by me as regards risking my political future is a figment of your own imagination. It is your political future that is at stake and not mine, if (? you) have one.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Official
LD091048 Tehran IRNA in English 0907 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Colombo, Jan 9 IRNA — Foreign Ministry's Director General in Economic Affairs Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adeli Sunday in his meeting with Sri Lankan Foreign Minister S. Hameed submitted Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's message.

'Adeli currently visiting Sri Lanka, during the meeting talked about the expansion of two the countries ties.

'Adeli remarked that the Islamic Republic according to its foreign policy of neither East nor West was ready to expand its trade and economic ties with Sri Lanka. He added that the two countries were both located in strategic points one in the Persian Gulf the other in the Indian Ocean. The security of both places are directly connected with each other, therefore, these two countries (Iran and Sri Lanka) could prevent the presence of superpowers in the region.

Foreign minister of Sri Lanka in reply said his country was ready to increase the volume of trade with Iran. He also hoped that the two countries could cooperate in trade and industrial fields.

Embassy Denies Envoy Heads Terrorist Network

NC091614 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Vatican City, Jan 9 (AFP) — The Iranian Embassy here today rejected as "lies" a report in yesterday's edition of the British *SUNDAY TIMES* newspaper alleging that Iranian Ambassador to the Holy See Hadi Khosrowshahi was the head of a network of Iranian suicide terrorists.

"The embassy of the Islamic Republic (of Iran) in the Holy See devotes itself to fulfilling its functions, like any other diplomatic representation," an embassy statement said, attributing the report to "imperialist circles."

According to the *SUNDAY TIMES* article, an Iranian terror network headed by Mr Khosrowshahi was responsible for recent attacks against French and United States interests. The paper said the network recruited 16 to 30 year olds, mostly from Moslem countries, including Pakistan, Tunisia and Turkey, and trained them physically and pscyhologically at three camps in Iran, where they lost all contact with the outside world. By the end, they were obsessed by the idea of killing for Allah and dying for Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the paper said.

The *SUNDAY TIMES* also said names on the group's hit list included the son of the former shah of Iran, Reza II, and former Iranian Defence Minister Admiral Ahmad Madani.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,599

LD091723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Communique No 1,599 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, the exchange of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued on all the operational fronts in the country's northwest and western parts between the powerful fighters of Islam and the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. With the implementation of [short break in transmission] mortar fire over Iraqi infantry units, tanks and artillery positions and by sending patrol groups to enemy defensive positions, our forces stopped enemy fire and inflicted losses and casualties upon the Iraqi mercenaries. On all those fronts, our forces set fire to and destroyed a considerable number of Iraqi foxholes, trenches, and observation posts.

As the result of the efforts of our fighters on the Sar Dasht and Hajj 'Umran fronts, all enemy movements and operational activities were stopped. On the Marivan fronts, our forces brought enemy positions and trenches in Khormalu and (Hani Garmaleh) and a few other regions under fire and destroyed one enemy position and a number of light and heavy vehicles. They also set fire to a fuel depot of the Iraqi forces.

On the southern fronts, the fighters of Islam continued to defend positions under their protection and, with defensive fire and by sending patrol groups and setting up observation posts, they brought enemy movements and operations under their control and inflicted losses and casualties upon them, killing more than 20 Iraqis.

During the exchange of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the heroic personnel of the Navy and the Grendarmerie opened fire over Iraqi positions, silencing their fire and inflicting losses and casualties. In the area under the protection of the self-sacrificing personnel of the Gendarmerie, five enemy personnel trenches, two heavy weapons bunkers, and two observation posts were destroyed and a number of enemy forces were killed or wounded. The movement of enemy military vehicles on the Al-Faw-Basra axis was stopped.

Yesterday, as the result of enemy fire, a number of homes and one shool in Abadan were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

UK Sale of Chemical Weapons to Iraq Noted

LD091748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] In spite of desperate efforts by British authorities to conceal the sale of chemical weapons to the Zionist regime of Iraq, the English magazine *NEW SCIENTIST* reported: The British War Ministry [as heard] has engaged in the sale of such weapons to the regime ruling Iraq.

According to reports received in this connection, following the discovery of dangerous and toxic (?bottles) containing silver nitrate, [words indistinct], the French police warned the people of Normandy and stated that the chemicals were from the Iraqi cargo ship (*?Ibn-Khal'un*), which sailed for Kuwait from Britain.

Envoy on Likelihood of Lebanese Islamic Republic

GF091711 Tehran IRNA in English 1623 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9, IRNA — Former Iranian ambassador to Beirut, Hojjat ol-Eslam Fakhr Rowhani said in an interview published today that likelihood of the establishment of an Islamic Republic in Lebanon is just as much as it was in Iran late 1978, months before the overthrow of the monarchy.

Despite the dependence of many Muslim leaders to foreigners, the Muslim masses (of Lebanon) whether Shi'ites or Sunnis, looked towards Iran and the Islamic Revolution as their brother and saviour, he said.

Sunni and Shi'ite ulema are far more enthusiastic than ourselves in describing the Islamic revolution and the great role of Imam Khomeyni's leadership, he added.

In an interview with the daily Persian *ETTELA'AT*, Mr. Rowhani said the government presently in power in Lebanon lacked the strength to oppose the people's aspirations. We must exercise more discretion over the issues of Lebanon which the most important hope for the export of the Islamic revolution, and the

slightest mistake in this regard would help enemy plans, in which case the history of Islam would not forgive us, he said.

He said the Lebanese Druze leader, Walid Junblatt was neither a socialist nor a Muslim and had called on the people in the Ash-Sh'uf region to raise white flags in the wake of the Zionist invasion in 1982.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rowhani also criticised the leader of the Amal movement Nabih Birri for being profoundly Westernised.

Guards Commander on War, Operations in Lebanon
GF071010 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] In a speech yesterday to a group of commanders and cadres of brigades and divisions stationed in the western part of the country, Brother Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Revolution Guards Corps, who is currently visiting Bakhtaran Province to meet with the heroes of Islam, condemned the plots by international arrogance to distort facts on the war which the regime ruling in Iraq has imposed on the Islamic Revolution.

Referring to the escalation of Muslim Lebanese revolutionaries' operations against the forces of the Jerusalem-usurping Zionist entity, the forces of the Lebanese regime and Western interventionist forces, he said: These operations have proved the weakness of arrogant forces in Lebanon.

Kuwait Deports 38 Iranians 'for no Reason'
GF101032 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] During the past few days, the Kuwaiti Government deported another 38 Iranian Muslims residing in Kuwait, for no reason or justification. The Kuwaiti authorities undertook this measure at the same time Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn officially announced on 29 December that there was no evidence of Iranian involvement in the recent Kuwait bombing incidents.

The Kuwaiti Government undertook the arresting and deporting of Muslim Iranians, Sudanese, Jordanians, and Iraqis by using the bombing incidents — which were carried out by the Muslim revolutionaries on 12 December against a number of compounds in Kuwait including the U.S. and the French Embassies — as a pretext for executing this measure. In light of this, the Kuwaiti Government has so far handed over 4,500 Iraqi Muslims to the regime ruling Iraq.

Iraqi Council Issues Appeal on Kuwaiti Measures
GF091826 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI] has appealed to UNRWA, the International Red Cross, and Amnesty International, urgently calling on them to stop the Kuwaiti Government's measures which are violating human rights and the regulations adopted in this regard by international organizations.

SAIRI's appeal enumerates these measures: first, the arrest of a few thousand people after the recent Kuwait explosions, who were subjected to torture, violence, and terror; second, the Kuwaiti Government's expulsion of a number of Iraqi families, which thus exposed them to hunger, fear, and terror; third, the deportation to Syria and other countries of a few hundred people who suffering from oppression and need; fourth, the Kuwaiti authorities' intention to extradite a great number of Iraqis in Kuwait to the tyrant regime in Iraq, which will lead to their execution and liquidation by the fascist regime in Iraq.

In its appeals to international organizations, SAIRI called on them to try to avoid disaster and to prevent the delivery of the Iraqi refugees to the Iraqi regime.

Musavi on Government-Bazaar Relationship
LD062132 Tehran IRNA in English 1942 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 6, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said that the government has always sought a close relationship with committed elements in the bazaar and now even more than in the past.

Meeting Thursday with a group of ulema and prayer leaders from the capital, the prime minister said that the government and the bazaar are trying to drive away "satanic" elements who are attempting to sow discord between the two.

"The bazaar and the government should be aware of those who are trying, under different pretexts, to create a gap (between the two). This is the meaning of following the imam [words indistinct] Islam," he said.

Mr. Musavi said the ulema had two distinct characteristics, one is their knowledge of Islam and the other is popular support. The people stood behind the ulema in their struggles because "our people had seen the ulema as a symbol of struggle against injustice and oppressive rulers."

Supreme Court President on Elections, Pardons
LD062336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Musavi-Ardabili, president of the State Supreme Court, who has visited Semnan, was interviewed by the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY. He said that the judicial power will be completely neutral in the forthcoming Islamic Consultative Assembly elections and will not intervene. If any violation is noticed, the judicial power will make efforts to punish the culprits in accordance with the present elections laws. We hope there will not be any violation.

With regard to pardoning prisoners, the Supreme Court president said: The issue of releasing prisoners is one which has been worked on for some time. We have asked ordinary and

extraordinary prisons to make a list of the prisoners whose detention in jail serves no use so that they can be released after permission has been asked of the imam of the nation. He further said: Measures have been taken in the past on the release of prisoners and — priase be to God — they have had a good result. At present, a general program on this matter is being planned by the Supervisory Council of Prisons with the cooperation of some brothers; it will be implemented after study of its various aspects. In the case of the implementation of this program, extensive changes will take place in prisons and for prisoners.

At the conclusion of his interview, Musavi-Ardabili said that included in the general changes in the judicial power are the dissolving and setting up of the State Supreme Court; formation of the Supreme Judicial Council, the government tribunal, and the State Inspectorate-General; the dissolution of the misdemeanor and criminal courts; and the formation of first and second penal courts in their place.

Supreme Judicial Council Meets 9 January

GF100610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The Supreme Judicial Council held a session last night to review complaints and reports within the framework of the 8-point decree of the imam. The head of the national inspectorate presented a report on the investigation of complaints concerning the entrance exams for universities and institutions of higher education and the council, having discussed the matter, and offered the necessary guidance. The official in charge of the organization for ensuring the implementation of the imam's decree presented a number of cases for which the investigations have been completed. The council discussed the reports, investigated the complaints, and made some decisions.

Tudeh Party Members Trial Continues

GF071946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] The trial of the sixth group of members of the secret military network of the defunct Tudeh Party began today at the Islamic court of the Iranian army. Mohammad Mahdi Kharfasi, official in charge of military organization of the party, elaborated on how members collected security documents and acted as spies for the Soviets.

The trial of the Tudeh's secret military network is being held in public and reports on the court's sessions are being published and televised.

'Guilty' Pleas

GF081551 Tehran IRNA in English 1515 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 7, IRNA — The trial of six more military members of the clandestine wing of the pro-Moscow Tudeh Party resumed here today and the defendants pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them by the public prosecutor.

The court heard the indictments of servicemen Gholamreza (Khazei), Teymur Ravandi, Abolfazi Mahdavi, Shafiq Hoseynpur, Hoseyn Khaz'ali and Mohammad Reza Giahchi and the defendents spoke in their own defence.

Mahdi Partovi and Shahrokh Jahangiri, two of the high ranking officials in charge of the secret organisation and the military wing of the Tudeh Party, were brought to the court to give evidence as informed sources.

The defendant in the first row, Gholamreza (Khazei) pleaded guilty to most of the charges that among others included active participation and membership in the party, having the responsibility of a group of 23 military men, keeping party documents at home and supervising a number of the military members of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq (Marxist-Leninist) splinter group.

The other five defendants also pleaded guilty to similar charges such as being Tudeh Party members while in the army depite Imam Khomeyni's decree which forbade party membership of the armed forces, paying monthly contributions, giving military information to the party and recruiting new members.

The court will be hearing the cases of more military members of the treacherous Tudeh Party on Sunday (tomorrow) when it will reconvene next.

9 January Session

LD091052 Tehran IRNA in English 0935 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan 8, IRNA — Another six members of the military wing of the secret organisation of the pro-Moscow Tudeh Party went on trial today and all the defendants pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them.

The six servicemen, Nasser Ilkhani, Saber Panahandeh Nikcheh, Hussein Bahrami-Rad, Davud Khalkhali, Nasser Behjati and Ali Na'imi are all members of a group of 23 military men that came under the responsibility of Gholamreza Khazehie whose case was heard here on Saturday.

Present in the court today were Mahdi Partovi and Shahrokh Jahangiri, two of the high ranking Tudeh Party members in charge of the clandestine organisation. Gholamreza Khazehie, a military branch leader was also brought to the court to give evidence.

The indictments were read out by the public prosecutor and all the defendants accepted the charges that included membership in the party while in the army, and paying monthly fees to the party.

The cases of yet more military members of the defunct Tudeh Party will be heard on Tuesday when other elements of the group of 23 will go on trial.

NVOI Commentaries Denounce Tudeh Trials

Revolutionary Unity Urged

TA041654 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Rise in Defense of Lives of Imprisoned Tudeh Members and Patriotic Officers"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: The stage managements by SAVAKists in the service of the Islamic Republic, as well as the holding of closed and contrived military tribunals, have not only disgraced the discredited rulers — who have betrayed the revolution and the Iranian Constitution — within the country and in the view of our homeland's aware people, but also in the world. It is not without reason that to save themselves from the quagmire of treachery, the leaders and authorities of the Islamic Republic every now and then sound the alarm about Islam. They pretend that the peril endangering their own rule of terror and repression, emanating from the people's hatred and escalation of protest, is allegedly a peril threatening Islam.

Since the very first moments of the launching of television shows by experienced officials of SAVAK, Mossad, and the CIA, the people of Iran and the world became aware of the fact that rulers of the Islamic Republic of Iran embarked on such a disgraceful and wicked plot in order to divert public opinion from their treason to the revolution and Constitution and to revive the self-same dependent system of exploitation in an Islamic foil.

Extensive protests against the regime's acts of torture, crimes,and violation of the law by our homeland's people, labor parties and syndicates, and world scientific, cultural, and artistic societies are proof of the total awareness of public opinion of this ploy by the Islamic Government and of the solidarity by the people and progressive mankind with all incarcerated revolutionary forces in our homeland.

The Islamic Government does not see itself bound even to implement the Constitution which has been endorsed by the people as well as Ayatollah Khomeyni. In the Iranian Constitution, the right of choosing lawyers for the accused has been explicitly recognized and guaranteed. Is Ayatollah Khomeyni not aware that the so-called judges of the courts of the discredited rulers of the Islamic Republic, after inflicting so much torture on the incarcerated Tudeh members and after breaking their character and personality, have deprived them of even choosing a lawyer? Without doubt, he is very well aware of this, but in this case too as in numerous other violations of the Constitution, by his silence Ayatollah Khomeyni is sanctioning the unlawful measures of the Islamic Republic's rulers and, in practice, is endorsing these violations of the Constitution's principles.

Yes, world public opinion cannot maintain silence in the face of the violations of the law and medieval barbarism that the rulers of the Islamic Republic have unleashed in our tyranny-stricken homeland. The wave of protests at the regime's illegal measures and medieval brutality is escalating in every corner of our homeland — in the home and factory, in the farm and center of knowledge, in the alleys and the bazaar, and in every house and hovel. One should endeavor to organize these protest waves and transform them into a great lever that will be able to save the revolution's gains from the danger of theft by hypocritical rulers and supporters of social parasites. The only way to achieve this aim is unity of all true revolutionary forces, whether Tudeh, Feda'i, Mojahed, or Muslims loyal to the revolution, within a popular, democratic, and anti-imperialist front.

'Kangaroo Courts' Condemned

TA091414 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Unattributed commentary: "You Cannot Kill Iranian Tudeh Party's Theoretical and Popular Thought"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The so-called military tribunals' puppet shows conducted by the Islamic Republic's tyrannical rulers against members and cadres of the Iranian Tudeh Party, after months of torment and torture, remind our homeland's people of the crimes perpetrated by officials of Mohammad Reza Shah's regime, who laid the foundation of a despotic and tyrannical rule by assaulting the revolutionary and patriotic Iranian Tudeh Party. Today the Islamic regime has adopted precisely the same course that was once traversed by the mercenary Mohammad Reza and his treacherous entourage.

As we are aware, the narrow-minded, monopolist, and extremist superficials — who seized power through lies, trickery, and exploitation of the people's religious beliefs — began their rule with a policy of intimidation, suppression, and murder of patriots, freedom-seekers, and dissenters. These gentlemen — who perceive themselves as genuises, but who are drowning in the quagmire of superstition — present their incorrect and theoretically baseless views to the people as divine revelation and believe there is no correct thought in the world except their own.

The rulers of the Islamic regime have elevated lying, attaching labels, accusations, and slanders to the level of government policy. In this respect, they have even exceeded the mouthpieces of the hated Aryamehri regime. The Islamic Government's treacherous and insidious approach toward the Iranian Tudeh Party — which sincerely defended and continues to defend with the utmost power the Iranian nation's popular, antidespotic, and anti-imperialist goals and slogans — is confirmation of this claim.

It is no secret to anyone that during the entire period of its existence, namely, for over 40 years, the Iranian Tudeh Party struggled against the treacherous shah's tyrannical regime, as well as for freedom, democracy, and the establishment of social justice in the country. The Iranian Tudeh Party's struggles against U.S. and British imperialism and against major dependent capitalists and large landowners are recorded in gold in the history of glorious struggles of Iran's toiling people. It was not without reason that both the shah's regime and the reactionary newspapers of the despised shah's era always aimed the sword's edge of their attacks against this revolutionary and patriotic party.

A popular adage says: First tell me who your friends are, then I will tell you who you are. Both prior to and after the revolution

the faces of the Iranian Tudeh Party's foes are even more obvious than the sun. It was not without reason that the popularity of this patriotic party among toiling people, particularly workers and peasants who are the pillars of our nation's glorious revolution, grew and is growing daily. Without doubt, this development cannot be to the liking of the Islamic regime's monopolist rulers who do not accept anyone in the world but themselves. Therefore, through a treacherous and insidious onslaught against, and by slandering, accusing, and insulting the Iranian Tudeh Party, they strived and continue to strive to drive this party away from the scene and by means of this ugly deed lay the foundation of a Fascist regime, clothed with the garb of religion, in the country.

At present, by convening their contrived Islamic courts, the Islamic Government's authorities are taking pride in the fact that by physical and psychological annihilation of the Iranian Tudeh Party's members and cadres, they will eventually succeed in fulfilling the plan of U.S. imperialism and internal reaction to eliminate the Iranian Tudeh Party and its theoretical and popular thoughts. But it must be stated that these gentlemen are gravely mistaken. The history of mankind has witnessed a great deal of the type of methods employed by rulers of the Islamic Republic. The place of those who in the course of history have employed methods of suppression, slaughter, slander, and falsehoods when confronting dissenters was and will remain in the garbage heap of history. The rulers of the Islamic regime who have seized all the power in their hands can kill individuals and rejoice over their corpses, but they should not forget that this joy will not last long. In place of every member of the Iranian Tudeh Party who becomes a victim of the crimes of the Islamic regime's rulers, scores and hundreds will rise in struggle because this party has taken roots in the hearts of the million-strong masses of toilers. The thought of theoretical socialism which is propagated and pursued by the Iranian Tudeh Party cannot be eliminated.

Our homeland's people strongly condemn the kangaroo courts that have been set up in our country by butchers clothed in the garb of religion.

Radio Iran: GDR Refuses Asylum to Tudeh Activist

GF091743 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] East Germany has refused to grant Seyavush Kasra'i, Tudeh Party poet, political asylum. Kasra'i,who has written many poems in praise of the Islamic Republic and Imam Khomeyni, managed to escape Iran during the process of the crushing of the Tudeh Party and reached the FRG. After arriving in the FRG, Kasra'i asked the GDR for asylum and permanent residence. However, the GDR authorities refused to accept the Tudeh Party poet. The famous praiser of the Islamic Republic and the Soviet Union was then forced to ask the FRG for political asylum and his request was accepted.

Deputy Minister Reports on South Asia Trip

GF091621 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 9 IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister in Charge of Cultural and Consular Affairs Javad Mansuri met with President 'Ali Khamene'i this morning.

During the meeting he presented a report to the president on his trip to Pakistan and Bangladesh. He also presented President Ziaul Haq's message to President Khamene'i.